The Pittsburgh Gazette

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ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

IN THE PRESS,

And speedily will be published By Z. CRAMER,

The Navigation

Of the MONONGAHELA, ALLEGHENY OHIO and MISSISSIPPI RIVERS.

List of Causes set down at December Term, 1801, for Trial at March Term, 1802, in Allegheny County.

John Gibson, Esq.	vs	Samuel Lord
Jacob Bugher	vs	Josiah Tannehill,
Thomas Moore	vs	Same
Patrick Thornton	vs	Same
John Cardonas	vs	Same
Jas. Morrison adm. of Moses Ward	vs	Same
Same adm. of Michael Kearns	vs	Same
Eneas M'Coy's adm.	vs	Same
Jon. Welsh's adm.	vs	Same
Rich. Roak's adm.	vs	Same
Samuel Lord	vs	John Gibson
James Sample	vs	Thomas M'Cleary & Mich. Toelman
Joseph Springer	vs	John Thompson
David Springer	vs	William Myers
Les. of B. Dawson	vs	Adam Poe
John Webster	vs	John Sneatly
James M'Mahon	vs	William Wusthoff Haymaker, et. al.
John Sloan	vs	John Moore
William Dunning	vs	David Mead
Andrew Johnston	vs	John Sproat, Esq.
J. Nicholson & others	vs	Joel Woodruff
Same	vs	Same
James Patterson	vs	Caleb Plumer
Les. of B. Dawson	vs	William Laughlin
James Alcorn	vs	Robert Smith
John M'Kee	vs	Robert Smith
Henry Westbay	vs	Samuel Graham
Les. of Alex. Logan	vs	Barnet Gilleland
Les. of John Sowers	vs	John Latta
Daniel M'Millen	vs	Pet. Loutzenheiser
Thomas Watts	vs	John Hays
Isaac Voris	vs	St. Clair Gibson
Peter Parchment	vs	Nich. Whitinger
Les. of Thos. Clark	vs	Thomas Miles
John Dunlop	vs	Adam Burchfield
W. Richmond & wife	vs	David Steel & wife
Hugh Porter	vs	Sarah Craig
John Ferree	vs	William Pollock
James Jack	vs	Wm. Thompson
Henry Murphy	vs	William Collins
Jams M'Call	vs	Wm. Clure, Esq.
John Smur	vs	John Whelan
Jas. Tucker & wife	vs	Elizabeth Hamond
Josiah White	vs	John Wilkins, sen.
William Willock	vs	Andrew Willock
William Earl	vs	A. Richardson, Esq
Alexander Scott	vs	Peter Drummond
Joseph M'Clurgh	vs	William Dunning special bail of S. S. Mahon
Lessee of Melchor Belzhoover	vs	David Kennedy
Mel. Beltzhoover	vs	William Gazzam
William Milford for the use of John Hartzell	vs	Samuel Wallace
Les. of J. Amberson	vs	John Raredon
Charles Sholl	vs	Frederick Reiger
John Wrenshall	vs	William Gray
James Shanon	vs	William Pollock
Samuel Jones, Esq. Register,	vs	Jacob Beltzhoover and others
Tho. B. Patterson	vs	John F. Redick
Walter Walker	vs	John Reed
William Nicholson	vs	John Fowler
John Baird	vs	David Duff
Same	vs	Same
William Dunning	vs	William Irwin
Les. of John Barkley	vs	James Martin
William Haynes	vs	William Cochran special bail of Arthur Gardner
Dunning M'Nair	vs	Francis Sanford

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market,

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies Buck skin and Plush Saddles; Gentlemen's Plain, Burr, Spring, and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all descriptions; Saddle Bags, Portmanteus, Veleces, Travelling Canteens, Holsters, Light Horse Caps, Fire Buckets, and every article in the Saddlery Line made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

He also makes Mattrasses of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1802.

N. B. The highest price given for Cow Tails and Horse Hair. Apply as above.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS Thomas G. Howard, of Baltimore county, state of Maryland, by letter of attorney bearing date the 19th day of December, in the year 1801, hath made, ordained, nominated and appointed me the subscriber, to be his lawful attorney, to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of a certain quantity of land situate in the county of Allegheny, lying on and contiguous to the waters of Racoon creek, in the state of Pennsylvania, which said land was patented in the name of Francis Holland, these are therefore to forwarn all persons whomsoever from purchasing under any other authority, as only through me or my attornies at present any business can be legally transacted, respecting the premises—and whereas some purchases have lately been made of part of said land from other authority, the purchasers are hereby cautioned against paying over any property or money after the date hereof to any other person, as it will be at their risk—and I further have appointed SAMUEL PAXSON & THOMAS R. GREGG, of Connellsville, to receive any property or payments that are to be made for said land after the date, ratifying and allowing all lawful acts done by them or either of them touching the same.

Given under my hand the 1st day of March, 1802.

JOHN HOWARD,
of Baltimore County, Maryland.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscribers purchased a Tract of Land from a certain James Crawford, of Allegheny county, and in part consideration thereof we gave him six notes of hand, four of them for twenty dollars each, one for seven pounds eight shillings and six pence, and one for six pounds seven shillings and six pence, payable on the last of May and first of June, 1802. On the last mentioned note there is credit for seven dollars and fifty cents. And whereas it appears, that the said Crawford has no right to said land, this is therefore to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes or any of them, as we are determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

JOHN SMITH,
JOHN HAMILL.

March 5, 1802.

ON Monday the 22d instant, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh,

Thirty Eight Acres of Land,

together with a Coal Pitt and Lime Quarry, and a good Apple and Peach Orchard—there is about 4 acres of good upland meadow, nearly a square piece of ground, and lying on the Monongahela side of Grant's Hill, and within one mile and an half of Pittsburgh, and commands a view of the river and town. An indisputable title will be given the purchaser, on his paying one half the purchase money at the time of sale, and giving bond with satisfactory security for the residue payable in one year from time of sale. Other particulars will be made known at place of sale, and attendance given by

JOHN MOSSMAN.

March 11, 1802.

Wanted Immediately,

A Quantity of KNEES part square, and part unsquare, 5 feet long in the body and 3 feet in the arm, and 6 by 16 inches square, for which a good price will be given. Apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, Pittsburgh.

March 11, 1802.

NEW GOODS,

A fresh supply, just received and is now opening for sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, 8th January, 1802.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have just received at their Store opposite the Court House, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell very low for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

TAKEN up adrift in the Monongahela river, about the 20th January last, a Kentucky Boat, about 20 feet long. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away in three weeks from this date, otherwise it will be sold to defray the charges accruing in taking it up.

EDWARD M'EUEN,
living on the bank of the Monongahela river, 3 miles from Pittsburgh.

March 8, 1802.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

DESULTORY REFLECTIONS

On the Present State of Public Affairs.

WHENEVER great changes are attempted in the civil economy of a state, a bye-stander naturally supposes that some object of adequate importance is held in view by the parties engaged; for in this age of plots and conspiracies, the mountain seldom labours to bring forth a mouse, whatever might have happened in the days of Æsop.

Just before the murder of the king, and the destruction of the ancient monarchy of France, the whole kingdom was shaken to its centre by internal commotions, a complete revolution was effected in all, even the most minute, departments of the existing government; and this was necessary, in order that every part of the machine might be brought to act in concert, in the grand project that was contemplated.

Merely to obtain a redress of a few prominent grievances, and a security for their civil rights *in futuro*, under such a benevolent Prince as Louis XVI. did not require a total change of the constitution, the destruction of nobility, or the abolition of the Christian religion: nor was it necessary to plunder the church, or to proscribe the privileged orders, to reduce the public debt, or to render the burdens of the people moderate and equal. No! All that even the people required might have been accomplished more easily: but there were more individuals concerned in the public agitation, who had far greater object in view. Men void of virtue, fortune, or character, some of them the outcasts of society, had drawn the public attention to themselves as philosophers and patriots; they had become popular; and they had resolved, during the interval of public frenzy, to raise themselves and their families on the ruins of an ancient establishment. But this could not be effected, without introducing a total new order of things, and filling all the offices of power with their creatures. The very improbability of such a result helped to produce it.

After contemplating this melancholy scene, which has just past on the theatre of Europe, the mind cannot view the great, universal, and alarming changes which have been begun, and are still pursued in the United States, without the most painful forebodings. It is certain that our country, happy beyond all others, required no such extraordinary discipline as has been adopted by the reigning SECT. For the last twelve years at least, preceding the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, the laws of the United States and their administration have been wise and beneficent. Our population has increased; our commerce spread; our wealth has accumulated, with a rapidity unequalled, in any other age or country. If any errors have been committed, they have been trifling, their consequences have hardly been felt by the people, and they might have been rectified without removing a single man from his seat in government. These are proofs, in praise of the late administration, which a man may "run and read," and which to foreign nations, and to posterity, will be conclusive.—We must therefore pierce deeper into the darkness that shrouds our destiny, to discover the cause of the clamour that has been raised against the federal party, and the existing tendency to an universal revolution, not only in all the departments of office, but in the very essence of the constitution.

Shall we seek it in the characters of the men who are the principal actors in this eventful drama. It is hazarding nothing to assert that they are cast in no ordinary mould of ambition. Examine their conduct; they march strait forward, without suffering any obstacle, however great, to impede their progress. They have proscribed all the ancient servants of the people, as troublesome spies on their councils; they annul the most solemn and salutary acts of legislation; they violate the constitution of the Union with a hardihood unknown before in this country; when resolved to remove a body of judges who hold their commissions during good behaviour, and whom they cannot impeach of misdemeanor, they repeal the law by which these judges were constituted; if required to lessen the duties on sugar, coffee and salt, which press heavily on all classes, and particularly on the poor, instead of annulling the duties on whiskey and four wheeled carriages of pleasure, they sit in contemptuous silence, and answer all arguments by an immediate call for the question; and when reminded by their colleagues and constituents that these rash and haughty measures may produce a dissolution of the Union, and terminate in a civil war and the ruin of their country, they laugh at such fears, and declare, without any circumlocution, that they are not to be put out of their road by chimeras. Who is there, acquainted with the history of revolutions, that does not discover in this tone of defiance, and these bold acts of legislation, the features of a conspiracy to overturn the existing constitution, and to establish on its ruins perhaps the worst of all tyrannies, an oligarchy, of which the ancient dominion is to be the soul and centre?

PARIS, *November* 18.

The Consuls of the Republic, with the advice of the Council of the State, decree—

Art. I. The consular guard shall be commanded by four general officers—A general commandant of infantry, a general commandant of cavalry, a general of artillery, and a general of engineers.

II. The generals shall daily take their orders from the First Consul in person.

III. The foot guard shall consist of two corps; one of two battalions of grenadiers, and one of two battalions of chasseurs. Each of these corps shall be commanded by a Chief of Brigade, who shall take his orders directly from the general commandant of infantry.

IV. The horse guard shall consist of two regiments, one of grenadiers, and one of chasseurs. Each of these regiments shall be commanded by a Chief of Brigade, who shall take his orders directly from the general commandant of cavalry. No change shall for the present be made in the organization of the artillery of the consular guard.

V. From the 22d of December, each of the two corps of foot guards, and each regiment, as also the artillery and engineers, shall have a distinct council of administration, and receive directly from the public treasury on the warrant of the minister at war, the funds respectively allotted to them.

VI. These councils of administration shall make a return yearly of their proceedings to a general council of administration, to be assembled at the order of the Consuls.

VII. There shall be a governor of the palace of the government, who shall take his orders directly from the First Consul. He shall have under his command six superior adjutants, and six assistant captains.

VIII. One of the six superior adjutants shall be appointed commandant of arms at *St. Cloud*; and another commandant of arms at the military school.

IX. One of the four general commandants of the guard shall be constantly on duty

at the residence of the Consuls during one decade. He shall be present at the parade, inspect the guards, and cause them to file off.

X. The distribution of posts, the appointment of watch-words, and the duties which relate to the service and police of the palace of the government, shall be comprised in the functions of the governor of the palace.

XI. The Minister at War, of Finance, and of the public Treasury, are each, in his respective department, charged with the execution of the present arrette, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the laws.

The First Consul, (signed)
BUONAPARTE.

By the First Consul,
H. B. MARET, *Secretary of State.*

LONDON, *January* 4.

Yesterday Mr. Lisle, a king's messenger, arrived with dispatches from Marquis Cornwallis, and this morning Mr. Webb, secretary to Mr. Jackson, the British minister at Paris, reached Downing-street with communications, which are said to be of importance.

It is confidently stated, that the Definitive Treaty has been actually signed on the part of Great-Britain, France, and the Batavian Republic; while a limited time is allowed for the accession and ratification of the Court of Madrid. This statement has at least probability to recommend it to credit.—*Traveller.*

This morning we received Paris papers to the 29th ult.

Preparations, on a scale of great magnificence, are making at Lyons for the opening of the Consulta of the Cisalpine Republic. Accounts from that city, of the 22d, positively state, that the First Consul is to be present at the meeting. The perfects and deputies are to hold their sittings in the place of the government; and all the public buildings and private houses, with a triumphal arch prepared for the occasion, are to be illuminated on the arrival of Bonaparte. Four hundred and twenty-five deputies and thirty perfects have already reached Lyons.

The Court of Vienna has appointed a minister to the Helvetic government, but he is not to proceed on his embassy until the signing of the Definitive Treaty. The Batavian government is filling up the list of its foreign envoys, and two have been recently nominated to the Court of Florence and the Cisalpine Republic.

A letter from Amsterdam of the 18th inst. states, that the expedition lately preparing in that port, had sailed in the night of the 16th, to join the two divisions of the Texel and the Meuse. The whole will then proceed together to the place of their destination, which has not yet transpired, but is supposed to be the Cape of Good Hope, or Batavia.

Accounts from Genoa, of the 9th instant, state the arrival there of Count Campo D'Alange, Spanish minister to the Congress at Amiens. He was complimented in the name of the Ligurian republic by Citizen Rossi, one of the members of government, and acting minister for foreign affairs. The Spanish minister returned the visit by waiting on the executive committee, who received him with the greatest distinction.

January 5.

The last short adjournment of Parliament does not appear to us, as it is generally believed, to have the slightest connection with the late mutiny in Bantry-Bay. The alarm occasioned by that circumstance is entirely at an end, the most perfect subordination exists on board of every ship in the squadron; the trial of mutineers is immediately to come on, and all interference on the part of Parliament must be necessary. The probability is, that the minister wishes to announce the ratification of the Definitive Treaty on the day of adjournment for the recess, which, it continues to be believed, is actually signed by the Plenipotentiaries of England, France and Holland, and only waits the formal signature of Spain.

Last night we received Paris papers to the 1st ult.

Neither the First Consul nor the Minister of the Interior had left Paris for Lyons, as is reported on the authority of private letters. The former, it is asserted in some journals, was to set out on Friday last.

January 6.

Government, we understand, have this morning received some accounts from Amiens of an extremely favorable complexion; but as no particulars of the correspondence which Lord Cornwallis are very properly suffered to transpire, we can only hope that the business of the negociation is fast approaching to a favorable crisis.

It is reported in some private letters from Paris, that the Court of Spain has at length officially signified to that of the Thuilliaries, a disposition not to throw any obstacles in the way of the Definitive Treaty.

January 7.

The rumour in circulation yesterday evening, that a conspiracy to subvert the present order of things in France had been discovered, rests solely upon the authority of the following extract of a letter from Dover of the 5th inst.

"It is reported here, that Moreau, Berthier, Massena, and Bernadotte, have been arrested. Search is said to be making for Macdonald, and an embargo was on Sunday laid on the shipping on all the ports of France."

Without pretending to say that no attempt has been made to wrest the reins of power from the hand of Bonaparte, the statements contained in the extract bear the strongest marks of inaccuracy, and do not appear entitled to the slightest degree of credit.

With regard to the statement respecting the embargo laid on the shipping in the French ports, it seems altogether destitute of foundation. It is certain that a vessel which sailed from Calais on Monday, and arrived at Dover the same day brought no intelligence of that nature.

The Hamburgh mail due yesterday, had not arrived, nor had any Paris journals reached town, when this paper was put to press.

The following, it is said, will be the principal taxes proposed by the Minister, to pay the interest of the loan to be contracted for in March or April next, and for winding up the expences of the war, viz.

"A new land tax.

"A modification of the customs, by which the revenue will be increased.

"An encreased export duty on spices.

"An additional duty on teas (including boheas) for one year, and then a commutation of the duties to be proposed.

"An additional duty on carriages and horses kept for pleasure.

"A modification of the income tax.

BOSTON, *February* 25.

Melancholy account of the loss of the brig Industry, communicated in a letter from one of the passengers, to his parents in this town.

"*Dear Parents,*

"Through the interposition of God, I am now enabled to write to you; and to assure you, that no personal injury has been sustained by me, although the loss of our vessel, of which you have heard, was attended with scenes of extreme misery, and with death to most of our crew and passengers. The particulars are these—On the 15th of November we sailed from Halifax for St. John's, having on board 24 souls, 16 of which were passengers, and among them a lady with three children, the oldest 5 years and the youngest 10 months; on the 20th, being then 70 miles west of Seal Isle, in the Bay of Fundy, we discovered, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, a fire in the after hold of the vessel; every endeavour was instantly tried to extinguish the flames, but in vain; the dry goods with which she was principally loaded, were all in flames, and had spread to every part of the brig. In this dreadful situation we had no other alternative, but to take to our boat, which being but 16 feet long, was ill calculated either for containing so many souls, or for navigating a sea which was then tempestuous. We however left the brig about 10 o'clock at night, and embarked on board our little boat; the wind blowing from land; on the third, the lady and her poor infants expired under their severe sufferings; from this time until we were taken up, the men were continually dying. The cries of the afflicted woman and her infant children were the most heart-piercing of any thing I ever felt or experienced; to have saved them I would willingly have sacrificed my own life. During this period, and until we were relieved, we had nothing to eat or drink. On the 6th day we had but 5 out of 24 that left the vessel with us; and these so exhausted with fatigue and hunger, as to be unable to throw all the dead overboard; indeed we were compelled to eat a part of the flesh of one man, who had recently died. On the 7th day we were providentially taken up by a vessel and carried to Yarmouth on the Nova-Scotia shore; where every assistance and comfort was afforded us. One of the 5 taken up is since dead, and the others, except myself, so frost bitten as to be for ever maimed.

NEW-YORK, *March* 5.

Ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

Captain Wyeth of the brig Happy Couple, who arrived last evening, in 48 days from St. Maloes, brings intelligence that the *Definitive Treaty was signed the 9th of January.* We have but a moment before closing our paper, to insert this brief notice of an event highly interesting to the friends of humanity, and which we sincerely hope may secure a long repose to the European powers.

[*Daily Advertiser.*

March 6. Captain Yaung, of the schooner Mary, arrived at this port yesterday from Aux-Cayes, informs, that on the 2d February, the Platform bearing N. W. by W. 3 leagues distant, he saw six French 64's and two frigates standing up the Bite of Leogane: On the 16th of February, in lat. 34, 59, off Cape Hatteras, captain Young spoke a schooner from the Spanish Main for Philadelphia; the captain of which informed him, that on the 5th of February, being off Cape Francois, he saw the whole town in flames, together with that of Petit-Anse—that for two or three hours, he heard a smart fire of musquetry on shore—and that 17 sail of the line were then off the harbour, engaging the forts; but could not learn whether the troops had effected a landing.

A letter from Canton to a gentleman in Providence, received by the Lovely Lass, arrived at Philadelphia, mentions, that in September last the Chinese sea was visited by a tuffoon, which occasioned the loss of many junks and fishing boats; the severity of the gale produced an inundation of the low lands, and it was computed that 2000 natives had perished on shore, 8000 at sea.

March 8.

Capt. Dederer of the sch'r. Susan, in 12 days from Aux-Cays informs, that the French troops had effected a landing in different parts of St. Domingo, and that the blacks had burnt the town of Leogane, and proceded to massacre the white people in a shocking manner. The troops destined for Aux-Cays, had not arrived when our informant sailed, but were momently expected. The inhabitants were flying in all directions, and the town exhibited a picture of the utmost distress.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 8.

By the numerous arrivals at this port, on Saturday last, we have received no intelligence but that which will be found under our Marine head.—Capt. Latimer, in coming from the Maine, proposed putting into Cape Francoins, for a supply of water; but was prevented from this by the conflagration at that place, the flames of which he perceived a considerable distance.

PRINCETON COLLEGE CONSUMED.

It is with infinite regret we announce, that on Saturday last, about noon, this spacious and elegant building was entirely destroyed by fire, which was first discovered in the cupola. It was with great difficulty that the furniture, books, &c. were rescued from the flames. Its originating in the roof of the house, has excited suspicions of its being the effect of design.

In consequence of this distressing occurrence, we understand, that it will be necessary to suspend the studies of this valuable seminary, until next May or June, by which time, it is expected, the College may be principally rebuilt, in a style, which for elegance and convenience, will even surpass its former character—Three thousand dollars were subscribed for this purpose, at Princeton, on the afternoon of the conflagration.

A young student in communicating this event to his father, says, this noble institution, which, this morning was justly the glory of New-Jersey, is now a heap of ruins.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Liverpool, to another in New-York, dated January 1802.

"The French government have refused to permit the importation of British manufactures into France, and a great quantity which were sent thither immediately on receiving the account of preliminaries of peace being signed, are now on their way back—even coals must be returned. Yet our government seems to have every confidence in their good faith, for the ministry have declared that our plenipotentiary has every reason to be satisfied with the pacific disposition of the French, and a large armament having 26,000 men on board, were suffered to sail from Brest on the 18th ult. for the West-Indies, and it has not been thought at all necessary to send out a force to watch their motions. We yesterday heard through the London papers that government had sent down orders to Portsmouth to get ready a fleet of 9 sail of the line and some frigates, with all possible dispatch, and that carpenters were set to work on quarter day, which is regularly a holiday—their intended destination is not officially stated, but that circumstances does not seem to have given rise to any rumours in the papers, that it was caused by a jealousy of the motion of the French—indeed, one paper mentions the disturbed state of our islands in the West-Indies as the probable occasion."

LANCASTER, *March* 10.

On Friday last, the Senate took up the Bill for fixing the permanent Seat of the Government of this Commonwealth at Harrisburg. Two several Motions were made to strike out Harrisburg. The first was for the purpose of inserting Lancaster, in lieu thereof; which was negatived, 13 to 12. Columbia was then proposed, and met the same fate. The Question was then taken on the first Section of the Bill, as it had been reported, and negatived, 13 to 12; so the Bill was lost, and the Government remains at Lancaster.

BALTIMORE, *March* [illegible]

Notwithstanding all our assiduity, we were not so fortunate as to obtain an interview with capt. Rogers yesterday. Our account of affair at the Cape was given from a variety of reports, some of which were necessarily incorrect—but which we have now the pleasure of rendering accurate, from a personal conversation with capt. R. himself.

It does not appear that gen. Leclerc's conduct—nor did the black commandant Christophe, threaten to massacre the whites if the Frensch persisted in landing, although the savage fury of the negroes actually perpetrated the horrid deeds of blood related.

The division before Fort Dauphin was opposed, and some blood was spilt, but the place was taken before it had been set on fire. The name of the Charleston gentleman killed at the Cape was Lanchester. A great number who were confined in prison were burnt to death, and their skeletons with the manacles on were to be seen after the fire had subsided.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *March* 19, 1802.

On the night of the 11th instant, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, sergeant SAMUEL MAYBURY, of Captain Read's Company of Artillerists and Engineers, put an end to his life by shooting himself. As a variety of malicious reports have been circulated by evil-disposed persons, as to the occasion and manner of his death, we are induced to publish the evidence given to the Inquest, and their verdict, which is signed by Mr. Johnston, Coroner of this County, in order to undeceive the public, and expose those who have circulated such nefarious falsehoods.

On the 12th instant, I was called upon, as Coroner of Allegheny County, by Captain James Read, Commandant of Fort Fayette, to hold an Inquisition on the body of sergeant Samuel Maybury, who had shot himself in that garrison. The evidence given to the Inquest, is as follows, viz.

Corporal Lowe.—I was corporal of the guard on the night of the 11th inst.—Sergeant Maybury was absent at roll call, and captain Read came on parade, and not seeing the sergeant, dismissed the men, and ordered me when sergeant Maybury and sergeant Norris (who was also absent) returned, to put them under guard—They did not return as soon as was expected, and I was sent in search of them, but could not find them. Captain Read then repeated his orders to me to confine them, and they returned some time after, and I put them under guard. I gave sergeant Norris leave to go to captain Read's room, he returned with the captain's orders to me to bring them both to him, which I did. Capt. Read then asked, why they were absent and neglected their duty, and who had given them permission to go out? Maybury asked capt. Read who he was speaking to, and then observed, that no one had given them leave, but that they did not expect to stay so long when they went out. Captain Read took up a small ruler and struck Maybury once or twice on the side of the face, and also once or twice with his open hand, and ordered me take them both to the guard house. As we were leaving the room, Maybury said something which I did not distinctly hear; capt. Read called him back and gave him a few more strokes with his open hand on the side of the face, and ordered Norris to his room, and Maybury to the guard house. When I had got about half way to the guard house with Maybury, captain Read ordered him to his room also; I then left him, and he went towards his room. In about 20 minutes or half an hour afterwards, I heard the report of a gun, and was called by some of the soldiers to come to Maybury's room, when I got to the door of his room, I found it locked, I ordered it burst open, which was done, and found Maybury lying on the floor, blood running from him, and a musket lying across his right arm. I further declare, that the strokes given Maybury by captain Read could not have hurt him in the least, and further, that it appeared to me that Maybury was intoxicated.

Cornelius Brannon.—I quartered in the same room with sergeant Maybury. On the night of the 11th instant, when I went into the room, I found sergeant Maybury loading his musket; I stepped up and took it from him; when I laid hold of the musket, he asked me what made me interfere, and took up a knife and said he did not know what prevented him from stabbing me—he then sat down at the table, and appeared to be writing. After staying for some time in the room, and expecting he had got over his frenzy, I went out, and was absent only a few minutes, when I heard the report of a gun. I immediately returned to the door of the room, which I found

locked, it was burst open, and sergeant Maybury was found lying on the floor, blood running from him, and a musket lying scross his right arm. I did not see any signs that sergeant Maybury had been abused or beat by flogging, nor did he mention any thing of the kind to me.

Clark Swain.—On the night of the 11th instant, I went with Cornelius Brannon into his room; we found sergeant Maybury loading his musket; with some difficulty it was taken from him, he then took up a knife, and said he did not know the reason why he did not stab Brannon; he then set down at the table and appeared to be writing. I then left the room, and in about 15 or 20 minutes I heard the report of a gun. I returned to the room and found sergeant Maybury lying dead on the floor. I did not see the least appearance of his being beat, nor did he say that he had been beat.

On this evidence, the Inquest found, that Samuel Maybury, sergeant, had come to his death by discharging the contents of a musket in his breast, not being in a sound state of mind.

JOHN JOHNSTON, *Coroner.*

On the 17th of March an hundred of Hibernia's Sons assembled in honour of their tutelar Saint, at the house of William Irwin, of this town. That flow of soul and hilarity which distinguish the sons of Erin eminently appeared—no discordant note, no jarring string in their harp—the most perfect harmony prevailed.—After an elegant supper, the following Sentiments re-echoed through the house, each accompanied with an appropriate Song.

1. The Day we celebrate.
2. The Land we live in.
3. The Sons of St. Patrick throughout the World.
4. The Memory of our Tutelar Saint—as he from our native land banished all noxious animals, may we his sons banish from our bosoms all noxious sentiments.
5. The Memory of Washington.
6. The President of the United States.
7. The Vice-President of the United States and both Houses of Congress.
8. The Constitutions of the United, and those of the several States.
9. The Governor and State of Pennsylvania.
10. May the Sons of Hibernia and Columbia be a terror to the Oppressor, and a shield to the Oppressed.
11. May the tones of Erin's Harp be ever in unison with the American mind.
12. The American Eagle—May its wings shelter the Sons of Hibernia as its own brood.
13. May the Sons of Hibernia prove by their conduct that they are entitled to the privileges of their adopted Country.
14. The Green Fields of Erin—May their Shamrock ever flourish—the Spinning Wheel perform its usual rotation—the Plough have good Speed—and Peace and Plenty abound.
15. May the Sons of Hibernia and Columbia never eat their bread in bitterness, or drink of the cup of Slavery.
16. Erin's Daughters, and the American Fair.

QUERY.—When the French take possession of *Louisiana*, will they grant the citizens of the United States, all the privileges relative to the navigation of the *Missisippi*, &c. which are *now* enjoyed by virtue of our treaty with *Spain?* This subject is worthy attention.

WHEN Mr. JEFFERSON spoke of the late administration taking from the "*mouth of labor,*" it was supposed he alluded to the economy of the country; but when Messrs. BAYARD and RUTLEDGE, and other *Federal* members, proposed to *lighten the burdens* of the real poor, by reducing the duties on SALT, on brown SUGARS, on TEA and COFFEE, we found our mistake. Mr. JEFFERSON's party oppose these reductions. They only wish to reduce the tax on *Chariots, Coaches, Phaetons,* and other pleasurable articles, with which the *poor* never ride, except behind their *Virginia* masters. Now this internal tax on coaches, &c. is *severely* felt in the Ancient Dominion, and therefore *ought to be* repealed. In that dominion there are 666 coaches, &c. kept running; whereas in *Massachusettes* there are only 99. Rating these 666 carriages at the average tax of 12 dollars each, the total annual duty is 7992 dollars! A sum which would go a considerable way in the purchase of "*three-fifth citizens,*" or the expenses of a horse-race. What then was meant by taking from the "*mouth of labor?*" Why as many of the southern nabobs are poor, and are scarcely able to support their extravagant style of living, if you tax their *carriages* they will *lessen the food* of their slaves. If taxes increase they *starve.*—Their masters must *keep* their equipages; if they are taxed they are forced to take it "from the *mouth of labor*"

[Bos. GENT.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, *March* 3.

The Judiciary Bill was read a third time, when Mr. Lowndes moved its postponement till the 1st Monday in December next.

On which a debate of considerable length ensued—when the question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and lost Yeas 32—Nays 59.

The main question was then taken on the passage of the bill by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 59—Nays 32.

YEAS

Messrs. Alston, Archer, Bacon, Bailey, Bishop, Brent, Brown, Butler, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Cutts, Davis, Dawson, Elmendorf, Elmer, Fowler, Giles, Gray, Gregg, J. Heister, Helms, Hoge, Hollard, Holmes, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Leib, Milledge, Mitchill, Moore, Mott, New, Newton, Nicholson, Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, of N. York, J. Smith, of Virginia, Jos. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Taliaferro, Thomas, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van-Cortlandt, Van Ness, Varnum, Van Horne, R. Williams—59.

NAYS.

Messrs. Boude, Campbell, Coulter, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Eustis, Foster, Goddard, Griswold, Grove, Hastings, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Lowndes, R. L. Morris, Peirce, Plater, Reid, Rutledge, Stanley, Talimage, Tenny, Tillinghast, Upham, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, Walker, I. Williams, Woods—32.

THURSDAY, *March* 4.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the naturalization bill; when, after some progress made, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again which was granted.

ANECDOTE OF TWO INDIANS.

TWO Sachems of the western Indians, in making a tour to Philadelphia, dined at the house of a gentleman of fortune, amidst a splendid circle; and observing mustard upon the table, one of them, without suspecting the consequence, took a spoonful at once into his mouth, which soon caused the tears to run plentifully down his rugged countenance; but collecting himself in a moment, and perhaps no less desirous to conceal his ignorance than to see his companion caught in the same manner, when asked by his brother Sachem the cause of his crying, replied without hesitation, that it was caused by his reflecting upon the goodness of his father, who was slain in battle. This answer appeared satisfactory to the inquisitive chief, while the rest of the company, out of tenderness to these unrefined sons of nature, could only, with the utmost exertions, restrain themselves from open laughter. From this moment, the one who had learned by experience the qualities of mustard, kept his eye constantly on his tawny brother of the wilderness, until at length he enjoyed the superlative pleasure of beholding him take a spoonful into his mouth in the same manner he had just done himself, and which was productive of the same effect. The former now in his turn requested of his companion the reason of his shedding tears, and was answered with Indian readiness and wit,—*Because you were not killed when your father was.*

LONGEVITY.

There now lives in one of the provincial towns of France, a man aged 108, who possesses, to appearance, all the marks of the health and vigour of youth. He has all his teeth entire, and his hair is as black as at any former period of his life. His manner of living has in it only this peculiarity, that at all his meals he uses no other food but bread, which has been previously steeped in wine, all of which is of his own cultivation and manufacture.

YOUNG PARTNER,

WILL stand to cover mares this season at the stable of the subscriber in Mifflin township, and at the stable of Nicholas Bausman, in St. Clair township. The season will begin on the 1st of April, when he will stand the first week at the subscriber's and the second week at Nicholas Bausman's, and so alternately until the 1st of July, when the season will end, at the low rate of Three Dollars and one bushel of Oats the season, One Dollar and an Half the single leap, and Six Dollars for insuring a Colt.

Young Partner is a bright Bay, full 15 hand and an half high, rising 7 years old this spring He was got by the imported Horse Old Partner, out of the noted mare Fair Rachel. It is, however, presumed that his figure will be a sufficient recommendation.

NATHANIEL KUYKENDALL.

March 16, 1802.

To all whom it may Concern.

WHEREAS I gave Joseph M'Candless, of Shippensburgh, a writing obligatory to give to the said Joseph a bond at any time when a stamp could be had, for the sum of three hundred and fifty five dollars and eighty-four cents, payable in six months from the 1st instant, as a balance due him for a quantity of flour I purchased from him; and whereas John Sumrall and Nathan Newland, for reasons satisfactory to them, have indemnified me, I therefore forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said writing obligatory, as I will never execute the said bond, nor pay said money unless compelled by law.

JAMES HERRON.

March 9th, 1802.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from his master living on Peter's creek, Mifflin township, Allegheny county, an Apprentice boy to the Mason and Shoemaker trades, named ROBERT RICHEY. he is about 5 feet 10 inches and an half high, has a scar above his left eye, is fond of strong drink. He ranaway on the 14th of February last. Whoever takes up said Apprentice and brings him home, shall receive the above reward but no charges.

March 13, 1802. JESSE MARSH.

THE subscriber has on hand WIND MILLS or DUTCH FANS; he has two completely finished, and three which will be finished in two weeks. They are built on a new construction, and superior to any that have been made on this side the mountains heretofore. I sold one to Mr. Philips lately that will clean forty bushels of wheat in an hour. Any person wanting to purchase may have three months credit by giving security, and as the subscriber intends to leave Pittsburgh on the first of April, he will sell them two dollars a piece below the common price on that account.

WILLIAM THORN.

Pittsburgh, March 15, 1802.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Jail of Crawford county on the night of the 11th of March, inst. REUBEN RICHARDSON, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark hair, black eyes, strait and well made, he belonged to Lieutenant Hook's company in the federal service; had on when he went away, a blanket coat, blue overalls, and a number of other cloaths. He is charged with the stealing of a number of Watches from a Mr. Parker, of Pittsburgh. Whoever takes up the said Richardson, and brings him to Meadville or secures him in any jail shall have the above reward.

HENRY HURST, Jailor.

Meadville, March 15, 1802.

A Friendly Turn.

A CERTAIN William Graham, of this place has told, and says that he is willing to swear, that I forged a receipt. In order to save Graham the trouble and expence of swearing, I will relate the circumstances. When I resided in Lancaster county, I had some dealing with a Mr. O'Hara, of the said county, and some time before I left that country, Mr. O'Hara called on me for settlement, and I gave him a note I had on another man in part payment of the balance I owed him, and my father assumed to pay the residue, but I took no receipt from him, expecting that O'Hara would look to my father for it. After I had started, and was within a few miles of Yorktown, I was taken at the suit of O'Hara for this money. Knowing that my father ought and would pay this money, and not wishing to be detained on my journey, I took upon myself to write a receipt as from my father to me, for this money, and O'Hara took it back, and my father paid him. This is the mighty business Graham would wish to make a noise about, and stigmatize me with—he is welcome to make what use he pleases of it, and if he is not satisfied with this relation of the matter, he may obtain affidavits of its truth.

I have had some dealings with this Graham (who unfortunately is my brother-in-law) since I came to this place, we differed as to our settlement, and had to trouble some of our neighbours to settle for us. About a year after this settlement I was called upon by Mr. Darragh to pay for a Bureau that in justice Graham should have paid for. In looking over a bill that we had against Mr. Darragh, and a book account that I had against Graham the summer that he kept my family from starving, as he says, which I wish he would prove, as he says he can, I found that the Bureau had been taken out of the bill, and also out of the book account. Not having charged it to Graham in our settlement, I conceived he ought to pay me for it, and called on him for that purpose before Mr. Richardson, but he refused, and insisted that the first settlement was final, and included every thing, though he must have known to the contrary. I, however, concluded, that sooner than have any more trouble with so contentious a fellow, I would let him slip with the fourteen dollars. I thought this might induce him to hold his tongue, or at least to tell the truth when he did speak.

ROBERT KNOX.

N. B. Permit me in the most humble and supplicating manner to ask concerning Bacon.

All persons indebted to the es-

tate of Robert Kennedy, late of Butler county, deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, acting administrator of the said estate, and all persons having demands against said Robert Kennedy, are requested to present them without delay for payment.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Turtle creek, March 13, 1802.

Two Journeymen Taylors, who

are capable workmen, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

A. JAMIESON.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1802.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

WASHINGTON, *March* 12.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 10.

The house were first engaged on the Naturalization Bill, which with some amendments, was passed.

Mr. Varnum proposed a resolution that Congress should adjourn on the second Monday in April next.

Mr. Fowler moved that the question on the resolution should be postponed till the last Monday in March—Messrs. Giles, Bacon, Smilie and Williams (N. C.) advocated the motion—Messrs. Bayard, Lowndes, Rutledge and Griswold, wished the question should be taken immediately.

Mr. Bayard reminded gentlemen in the majority, that they were setting at six dollars per day—that the expences of that house were 1000 dollars per diem—although they were ever haranguing about economy and bewailing the burdens of the people—they were not unwilling to spin out the session to an unnecessary length—many of them saved money—and it was to be believed that the object of retaining their seats was to enrich their pockets.

Mr. Fowler's motion was carried.

The military bill was returned from the Senate, with a resolution not to recede from the amendments which provides that all disranged officers, who have been more than three years in service, shall receive one month's pay, on their disbandment, for each year.

The bill passed 56 to 30.

Mr. Griswold offered a resolution the purport of which was, that Congress should make provision for indemnifying merchants who had suffered by French spoliations.

From the New-York Citizen.

The Editors have been favoured with a sight of a letter from the Hon. Robert R. Livingston, dated Paris, 25th December, from which the following is an extract:—

"This country is threatened with a scarcity—Bread is already very high, and the uncommon rains which have prevailed this winter, will be very prejudicial to the winter crops in the ground."

The act repealing the Judiciary system has become a law, the President having given it his sanction.

NEW-YORK, *March* 15.

By the ship Enterprize, in 20 days from St. Croix, we learn that the Danish Commissioners had arrived there from Martinique; and, by agreement with the English the Danes were to repossess the island the day after the Enterprize sailed. General Walterstorff, the new Governor, with the troops, had arrived a few days before in a frigate.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 11.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, dated Friday last.

This day the senate reconsidered the question of the removal of the seat of government, when two of the gentlemen who on the former discussion voted in favour of Harrisburgh, changed their opinion and voted on this day against it. Nothing therefore is determined or probably will be determined on the subject this session.

It is still doubtful whether any thing will be done in the judiciary.

The alteration of the jury system by electing the jurors, is not warmly supported: it has not yet been discussed in the house. Mr. Jesse Moore's bill respecting struck juries was read a third time in the house of representatives this day.

We learn, that the Governor of New Jersey, has offered the State-House of Trenton to the Trustees of Princeton College for the temporary accommodation of the students of that seminary.

It is said, that in consequence of a schism between the Governor and Comptroller of the Treasury, the latter office is to be rendered permanent, and placed beyond the controul of the Executive. It is doubted right that the coffers of the state should be protected from the rapacity of every department of government.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni expo nas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas, will be expoſed to Sale at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 22d day of March next, the follow ing eſtates, viz.

No. 1. Two hundred acres of land and tene ments, be the ſame more or leſs, in Middleſex townſhip, on the waters of Big and Little Cone queneſſing creeks, adjoining lands of Abraham Freyer, William Freeman, and others. Taker in execution as the property of James Carſon, at the ſuit of Robert M'Gill aſſignee of John Clows.

2. Twenty eight acres of land and tene ment be the ſame more or leſs, in Verſaille townſhip, adjoining lands of William Thompſon and the heirs of James Peoples—alſo, one hun lred acres of land and tenements, adjoining ands of John Shearer and John Gill, in Ver aillestownſhip. Taken in execution as the pro erty of John M'Kee, at the ſuit of John hearer for the uſe of George Strahan.

3. One hundred and twenty acres of land and enements, be the ſame more or leſs, on the aters of Turtle creek, adjoining lands of E raim Steel, Chriſtopher Wonder and others, nown by the name of Waters's Improvement. aken in execution as the property of James M'Kee, at the ſuit of David M'Kee for the uſe Hawthorn and Kerr.

4. All the intereſt of the following tracts of nd in Depreciation diſtrict No. 4, north and eſt of the rivers Ohio and Alleghany, to wit.

No. 112	containing 235 acres.
120	239
121	219
122	219
123	219
124	219
125	219
146	212
147	235
205	206
207	206
279	300
152	235
153	213
186	206
138	235
139	235

Alſo, all the intereſt (ſuppoſed to be one un- ded fourth part) in the following Tracts of d, in ſaid Diſtrict, to wit.

No. 6	containing 131 acres.
7	131
113	212
114	212
115	212
116	201
117	200
118	212
119	219
144	212
145	212
152	300
153	300
178	300
262	300
263	300
269	300
284	300
285	300
80	235

ken in execution as the property of John ingham, at the ſuit of Simon Gratz and an Gratz.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*
tsburgh, February 22, 1802.

virtue of writs of fieri facias to me direct- t of the Court of Common Pleas, will be d to Sale at the Court Houſe in the Bo- of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 22d of next, the following real eſtates, viz.

hundred acres of land and tenements, be ne more or leſs, ſituated in Pitt townſhip, ng lands of William Amberſon, Edward and others. Taken in execution as the ty of Alexander Fowler and George Fow- the ſuit of David M'Cormick & Co.

lot or piece of Ground No. 97, one lot of ground adjoining the ſame—alſo, one t or piece of ground, No. 174, ſituated in 's Port. Taken in execution as the pro- of Joſeph Patterſon, at the ſuit of Henry

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*
sburgh, February 24, 1802.

s left with the ſubſcriber the 23d of February, a dark Bay MARE, Mr. Ducas. He is hereby required to take ſaid away in three weeks from this date ſhe will be ſold to defray the expence keeping.

SAMUEL DUNCAN.
nklin Road, March 5, 1802.

Juſt publiſhed and for ſale at this Office,

ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Any Storekeepres and others may be ſupplied

TO BE LET

For a term of Years, not to exceed Seven.

Sixteen Acres and a Quarter of Land, ſituate on Grant's Hill. Apply to ROBERT SIMPSON.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1802.

Harrisburgh, (Penn.) February 1802.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, AN

ABRIDGMENT

OF THE

Laws of the United States:

OR

A COMPLETE *DIGEST* OF ALL SUCH *ACTS* OF *CONGRESS* AS CONCERN THE *UNITED STATES* AT LARGE.

BY WILLIAM GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

SPECIMEN OF THE PLAN.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

Form of &c. to support the Constitution	1
To be taken by Members of Congress	2
——— *State Officers*	3
——— *all Officers of the U. States*	4
——— *of Office, to be taken, &c.*	7
——— *Witnesses, by whom administered*	6
Penalty on Swearing falsely	5

Act of June 1, 1789. (Vol. I. 25.)

1. Sect. I. The oath or affirmation required by the ſixth article of the Conſtitution of the United States, ſhall be be adminiſtered in the form following, to wit, &c. &c. [*Purſuing the section word for word.*]

2. Sect. II. At the firſt ſeſſion of Congress after every general election of repreſentatives, the oath or affirmation aforeſaid, ſhall be adminiſtered, &c. &c.

3. Sect. III. The members of the ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the ſeveral ſtates, &c. &c.

4. Sect. IV. All officers appointed, or hereafter to be appointed under the authority of the United States, ſhall before they act in their reſpective offices, take, &c. &c.

5. Sect. V. The ſecretary of the ſenate, and the clerk of the houſe of repreſentatives, for the time being, ſhall at the time of taking the oath or affirmation aforeſaid, each take, &c.

Act of May 3, 1798. (Vol. IV. 102.)

6. Sect. I. The preſident of the ſenate, the ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives, a chairman of a committee of the whole, or a chairman of a ſelect committee of either houſe ſhall be empowered to adminiſter oaths, &c. &c.

7. Sect. II. If any perſon ſhall wilfully, abſolutely and falſely ſwear or affirm, touching any matter or thing material to the point in queſtion, whereto he or ſhe ſhall be thus examined, every perſon ſo offending, &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work ſhall commence with the laws paſſed at the firſt ſeſſion of Congress, held after the adoption of the federal conſtitution, and end with thoſe that may be enacted at the preſent ſeſſion.
2. The whole will be comprized in one large octavo volume of at leaſt ſix hundred pages, & perhaps conſiderably more: it being impoſſible, till after the preſent ſeſſion of Congress, to pronounce with accuracy.
3. It ſhall be printed on good paper and type and well bound, at FOUR DOLLARS No money will be required till the work is completed, of which notice will be given.—N. B. It is at preſent in conſiderable forwardness.
4. The Conſtitution of the United States ſhall be prefixed, & an Appendix added, containing all exiſting Treaties, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Rules and Articles for the government of the Army, and the Ordinance for the government of the Territory North-Weſt of the Ohio.
5. Liſts ſhall be given of the titles of all the laws under the the ſeveral heads of "Abridged"—"Repealed,"—"Expired or obſolete," and "Private or local." Likewiſe, Tables of the rates of Duties, Poſt Roads, & times of holding Courts throughout the United States.

The convenience of ONE book inſtead of SIX the difference of the price (being only *one-third* the rate of other editions) and the ſuperior advantage of having all the laws upon each particular ſubject, claſſed together, and brought into one view, muſt appear ſtriking and important; particularly as this work will be more within the reach of every one, and will comprize whatever his duty or intereſt requires him to know of the "ſupreme law of the land."

WILLIAM GRAYDON, *Editor.*
JOHN WYETH, *Publiſher.*

☞ *Subscriptions willbe received by* ZADOK CRAMER, *Bookseller and Stationer, and by* JOHN SCULL, *Printer, Pittsburgh.*

JAMES BERTHOUD,

FRONT STREET,

BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS

Wholeſale and Retail.

Beſides the different kinds of GOODS, enume in the laſt Advertiſement, he has juſt received a general aſſortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Laces Flannels, Cotton and Worſted Stockings, Jeans Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A ſupplement of

Groceries, Queenſware, &c.

Pittſburgh, September 15, 1801.

James Berthoud,

Has removed his

STORE,

to his New Building in Front street, between Market and Wood streets, immediately opposite his dwelling house.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three quarters, moſt part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm houſe, &c. about 20 acres of the beſt timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill ſeat on the tract, and it is one of the beſt ſtock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richeſt land in the world, may be eaſily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fiſh, both in the creek and the river, and an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, and ſeveral ſprings of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittſburgh. October 26, 1801.

JOHN HANNAH,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above buſineſs in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. M'Knight, taylor, in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, and next houſe to the Store of Mr. John Irwin. He hopes from his experience in the above buſineſs, and having laid in a ſtock of the beſt materials, and from his attention and deſire to pleaſe, he will give general ſatisfaction to all thoſe who may favour him with their cuſtom.

Pittſburgh, November 12, 1801.

N. B. Two or Three good Journeymen will meet with a good and ſteady ſeat of work, by an early application.

WANTED,

Flour, Beef, Pork, Whiſkey,

Soap, Candles, and Vinegar.

A quantity of SALT, beſt quality, for Sale.

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, December 18, 1801.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on Tueſday the 16th inſtant, a Negro fellow named BOB, about 18 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a ſcar on his left cheek, and a piece off one of his great toes; had on when he went away, an old drab coloured coat, jacket and breeches, and an Indian blanket. The ſaid fellow has been ſeen with one William Jack, a packer. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will take up ſaid fellow and commit him to jail, and neceſſary charges if brought home to the ſubſcriber living in Berkely county, Virginia.

JEHU HARLAN.

February 28, 1802.

Taken up as a ſtray, by the

ſubſcriber, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, a black COW with a young Calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

February 28, 1802.

Whereas in purſuance of an act

of the General Aſſembly of the State of Pennſylvania, an attachment hath been granted by the ſubſcriber one of the Juſtices of the Peace of the county of Crawford, againſt a certain John Johnſton, late ſchoolmaſter in Franklin, upon which attachment, the goods of the ſaid John Johnſton, to the value of three dollars and ſixty cents, have been attached, and two dollars in caſh. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the ſaid John Johnſton to appear on Saturday the 15th day of May next, at the houſe of James M'Claran, tavern keeper, in Franklin, then and there to diſcover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the directions of the ſaid act.

G. FOWLER.

Franklin, February 15, 1802.

A New Seminary

WILL be opened by the ſubſcriber on Monday the 19th of April next, in Second Street, corner of Chancery Lane, where Youth will be inſtructed in the following branches of Literature, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, Engliſh Grammar and Geography, Geometry and Trigonometry with their application to Menſuration, Surveying and Navigation.

A morning School will be opened at the ſame time to accommodate thoſe who may find it inconvenient to attend at any other time.

The School Rooms are large and well lighted, and he hopes from a proper attention to buſineſs to merit the approbation of thoſe who will place their children under his tuition.

For further particulars apply to PHILIP GILLAND.

Pittsburgh, March 3, 1802.

N. B. A ſeparate room will be prepared for the accommodation of Young Ladies.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of writs of venditioni exponas to me directed out of the Court of Common Pleas, will be expoſed to Sale at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 22d day of March next, the following real eſtate, to wit.

One Tract of Land containing 200 acres, and tenements, ſituate in Conequeneſſing townſhip, on Break Neck, adjoining lands of Robert Boggs. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Rippy, Eſq. at the ſuit of Robert and John Butherton.

One hundred acres of Land, ſituate on Montour's run, of which 20 acres are cleared, under fences and ſmall corn thereon, with a cabin, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Michael Shoemaker, deceaſed, at the ſuit of William Guy.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening at their *Store*, corner of Front and Market Streets, a large and general aſſment of

MERCHANDIZE,

conſiſting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery Hardware, Queensware, Stationary, &c. &c.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

The above goods will be ſold low for Caſh or approved of Country Produce, *Wholeſale and Retail.*

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

N. B. They wiſh to contract for a *few hundred barrels Superfine Flour*, to be delivered by the firſt of March next, for which Caſh will be paid

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B. S. SPITZER & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have lately arrived from Europe, and have opened a STORE in Market ſtreet, in front of Mr. William Irwin's houſe, where they have for Sale, all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1801.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has juſt received at his Store in Market Street, a freſh ſupply of

NEW GOODS,

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, among which are, a well choſen aſſortment of the beſt London Superfine BROADCLOTHS, SECOND CLOTHS, &c. alſo, CHINTZES, and CALICOES of the moſt handſome and newеſt figures, which he will diſpoſe of at the loweſt prices.

Pittsburgh, 18th November, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for good Beeswax, Peltries, Country Linnen, &c.

WILLIAM STEELE,

Has juſt received and opened at his Store, a handſome aſſortment of

Merchandize,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

N. B. His Books up to the firſt first of January, 1802, will be put into the hands of John Wilkins, Eſquire on the tenth day of February next, to be proſecuted on according to law.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

A variety of

BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.